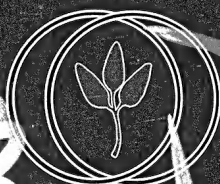


Volume 10 Number 4  
March 2002

# *Danthonia*

Newsletter of the Australian Network for Plant Conservation



Royal Botanic Gardens  
Melbourne

- 4 APR 2002

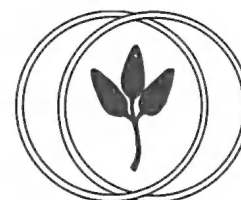
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- Ginninderra Peppercress conservation
- Auckland's Threatened Native Plant Garden
- Australia's Virtual Herbarium



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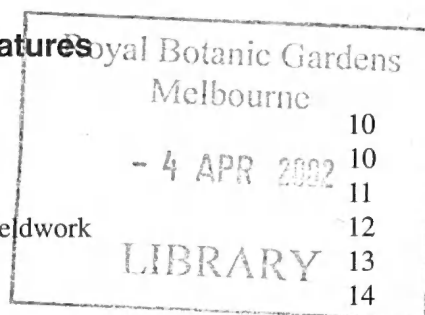


### ANPC Inc. Mission Statement

*"To promote and develop plant conservation in Australia."*

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### Contributing to Danthonia

*Danthonia* is a forum for information exchange for all those involved in plant conservation: please use it to share your work with others. Articles, information snippets, details of new publications and diary dates are all welcome. The deadline for the June 2002 issue is 15th May, 2002.

Images are welcome, as clear prints, slides, drawings, or in electronic format. Electronic images need to be at least 300 dpi resolution, submitted at least the publication size, saved in tif, jpeg or gif format.

Please send typed or handwritten articles, no more than 2 A4 pages, by fax, mail, e-mail, or diskette. If sending by e-mail, please send as a Word or Rich Text Format (rtf) attachment to: [anpc@anbg.gov.au](mailto:anpc@anbg.gov.au).

### Danthonia

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Rosie Smith and Jeanette Mill

Thanks to: Barry Brown, Claire Brown, Mojca Debevec, Joe Halloran, Ngaire Nunn, Katie Taylor and Jan Wilson.

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#### Front cover illustration:

*Grevillea rivularis*

© Murray Fagg, ANBG

**NB:** *G. rivularis* (Carrington Falls Grevillea), a NSW, Commonwealth and Federally Listed Endangered Species, featured in the ANPC's upcoming Plant Conservation Training Course, to be held in Wollongong (see back page for details, program subject to change).

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## Threatened Native Plant Garden opens at the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens, New Zealand

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One of the most significant events in the 25 year history of the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens (ARBG) was the opening of a major new collection – the Threatened Native Plant Garden (TNPG) on 29th September 2001.

It is estimated that a significant proportion, 22% of New Zealand's vascular plant flora has been designated as threatened and uncommon. Approximately 81% of the New Zealand flora is endemic. In 2001 the Department of Conservation (DoC) listed more than 119 taxa at risk of extinction in the wild and a further 105 as 'in decline'. On a more local level the Auckland Threatened Plant Strategy (DoC, 1998) lists 170 regionally/nationally threatened plants as occurring naturally in the Auckland conservancy of DoC. Successive New Zealand Governments have pledged their commitment to conservation of our biodiversity. This is shown firstly by the signing of the 1992 'Convention on Biodiversity', and secondly by the February 2000 publication of The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy – *Our chance to turn the tide – Whakakohukihukitia te tai roroku ki te tai oranga*.

Administered by the Auckland Regional Council / Te Rauhitanga Taiao, ARBG is New Zealand's most northerly botanic garden and located just south of Auckland City. The Gardens cover 67 hectares, including 12 hectares of native forest and a diverse range of plant collections. From the beginning there has been a strong focus on native plants of northern New Zealand, with plant conservation taking on a significant role in 1994. This work has steadily increased over the last seven years to include ex-situ collections of threatened plants, education and public awareness of these plants, and the provision of plant material for re-introductions, translocations and scientific research.

In 1995 ARBG formed a working partnership with the DoC, local nurseries, Technical Institutes, Auckland University and the Auckland War Memorial Museum herbarium. Together these agencies formed the Auckland Plant Conservation Working Group. In 1997 a special Development Plan working group of educators and scientists gave a strong mandate for the Gardens to become a resource centre for regionally threatened plants, with the establishment of an endangered species

collection and seed storage facility.

The TNPG was designed to meet the following objectives:

- Create an awareness of Auckland's threatened plants, the reasons for their decline, and what can be done to reverse this
- Assist in threatened plant identification
- Increase and disseminate knowledge of threatened plant propagation and cultivation
- Provide a backstop against extinction of threatened plants in the wild
- Provide plant material for research, displays and cultivation thereby reducing pressure on wild populations, as well as for species recovery and translocation programs
- Provide an aesthetically, well-designed thematic display to entice visitors into the garden and advise them how to take responsibility/action for their environment
- Promote the wider use of threatened plants in amenity horticulture where appropriate
- Provide a resource for research of systematics, pathogen control and conservation biology
- Increase public awareness of the ARBG role as a scientific and educational resource
- Provide voucher specimens to the Auckland War Memorial Museum herbarium.



TNPG Interpretive entrance sign

It was decided that this collection would have an emphasis on regionally and nationally threatened plants occurring naturally in the Auckland and Northland regions, and on northern off-shore islands. This reflects the garden's geographic location and ARBG Plant Conservation Policy.

Following a successful grant proposal to the New Zealand Government, the landscape plan was completed and ratified in April 2000. The overall design is responsive to New Zealand and South Pacific styles, has a sense of enclosure and provides a variety of stimuli to inspire the imagination of both children and adults. A special schools programme for the TNPG is also planned.

Threatened plants have been arranged ecologically, together with associated non-threatened taxa. The presentation of replicated habitats has considerably more value, meaning and interest and provides further interpretative opportunities as opposed to just a collection of labelled threatened plants. Inland and coastal habitats developed include lava field, gumland, sand dune, salt marsh, freshwater swamp, rocky bluff and off-shore island. An area for 'weedy' looking threatened plants was also set aside, as their similar appearance to exotic weeds means they are often overlooked. It is envisaged breeding populations be established wherever possible, but this will be limited by close proximity of taxonomically related plants.

A list of threatened and non-threatened taxa arranged into ecological habitats was prepared, and each one assessed as to its suitability for cultivation. Plant material was collected from cultivated sources where the purity of such germplasm could be assured, so as not to further deplete wild populations. Accessions of known wild

origin accompanied by ecological information are of the most value. If plant material could not be sourced in cultivation, then responsible collecting from the wild in consultation with DoC and other landowners was the second option. ARBG staff recorded habitat data for all wild collections made. Numerous threatened taxa were sourced from outside the region, as they are recorded as being locally extinct.



Revolving cylinder with alien plant messages



*Euphorbia glauca*, presumed extinct on Auckland region mainland

## Interpretation

Generic themes appeared as we worked: biodiversity is vital to people, everything is interconnected, conservation, sustainability, ethnobotany and threats to biodiversity. Seven interesting taxa in the collection were highlighted. These include *Hebe bishopiana* (Waitakere rock koromiko), *Clianthus puniceus* (kowhai ngutukaka), *Lepidium oleraceum* (Cook's scurvy grass), *Tecomanthe speciosa* (Three Kings trumpet vine), *Geranium solanderi* "large petals" (matua kumara), *Pomaderris hamiltonii* (pale-flowered kumarahou), and *Euphorbia glauca* (waiuatua). A Botanic Gardens advisory leaflet aimed at the home gardener, entitled 'Growing Auckland's Threatened Plants' has also been produced by the ARBG Native Plant Evaluation Panel.

## Curation

With limited resources available, an enthusiastic volunteer group may be established to reflect the challenging level of monitoring and maintenance required. Several members of the Auckland Botanical Society have shown an interest in forming such a working relationship with the Curator.

## Official opening

The Rt. Hon. Helen Clark – Prime Minister of New Zealand/Aotearoa unveiled the plaque, and spoke on the importance of biodiversity conservation in New Zealand. The day was a huge success for New Zealand plant conservation, and highlighted the role of botanic gardens in conservation.

## Future

A conservation-specific seed storage facility will be a separate and probably shared facility. We are looking to create partnerships with DoC and Territorial Local Authorities for this project. This will be our 'back room store' for plant conservation whilst the TNPG is the 'shop window'.

**Acknowledgement:** The authors are grateful for support given to this project and plant conservation at the Gardens by the Auckland Regional Council.

## References

- De Lange, P.J. et al. 1999. Threatened and uncommon plants of New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 37: 603-628.
- Stanley, R. 1998. Auckland threatened plant strategy. *Department of Conservation*.
- Sawyer, J. 2001. New Zealand Plant Conservation draft 1. *Department of Conservation*.

## The Ginninderra Peppercross *Lepidium ginninderrense* A Unique Canberran

Marjo Rauhala, Wildlife Research and Monitoring, Environment ACT  
Marjo.Rauhala@act.gov.au Ph: (02) 6207 2114

A small unidentified plant was discovered in 1993 during routine grassland monitoring, at the Belconnen Naval Transmission Station in the suburb of Lawson in the ACT. The plant was subsequently described as a new species *Lepidium ginninderrense* N.H. Scarlett (Scarlett, 2001), and has been recorded only in the ACT.

### Distribution

Despite extensive survey work in natural temperate grassland in the ACT by Environment ACT (Wildlife Research and Monitoring), the population of *L. ginninderrense* at Lawson (the type locality) remains the only population known to survive. The population is currently c. 2000 plants, occupying an area of 90 x 30 metres (Avis, 2000). The only other record of *L. ginninderrense* is from 1952 in the suburb of Reid in the ACT, however, this population appears to have disappeared and it is unlikely that the species exists anywhere else in the ACT, given the number of similar sites already surveyed.

### Habitat

At the type locality, Ginninderra Peppercross grows on the flood plain of Ginninderra Creek, in Natural Temperate Grassland dominated by *Austrodanthonia* spp. and *Bothriochloa macra*. Other associated herbaceous species include *Plantago gaudichaudii*, *Juncus filicaulis*, *Triptilodiscus pygmaeus*, *Parentucellia latifolia* and *Calocephalus citreus* (Scarlett, 2001).

Avis (2000) has shown that *L. ginninderrense* grows in areas with relatively low perennial grass cover often with indications of past soil disturbance.

### Conservation

It is believed that the species has declined as a result of modification and destruction of its grassy habitat. In 2001, *L. ginninderrense* was declared an endangered species in the ACT in accordance with the Nature

Conservation Act 1980. The major conservation objectives for the species are to preserve the existing ACT population and to manage the habitat so that natural ecological processes continue to operate.

The main current threat to survival of the existing population, and therefore the species, is urban infill, and deliberate or unintended actions associated with visitor and/or land management activities in the local area. Conservation management actions will be directed towards maintaining existing conditions at the site and ensuring that activities located nearby do not adversely affect the site.

Environment ACT (Wildlife Research and Monitoring) is monitoring the population and will liaise with NSW authorities to encourage regional surveys of potential habitat outside the ACT.

Evidence of high fecundity in the species suggests that broadly-based seed collections could form the basis of a successful translocation program and complementary ex-situ genetic conservation strategy (Young, 2001).



© P. Ormay

*Ginninderra Peppercross* (*Lepidium ginninderrense*)

A draft Action Plan for the species is currently being prepared and is expected to be released for public comment around June this year. A final Action Plan will be completed before the end of the year.

## References

**Avis, K.** (2000). Monitoring of *Lepidium ginninderrense* at the Belconnen Naval Transmission Station Lawson ACT. Canberra Institute of Technology, Bruce Campus.

**Scarlett, N.H.** (2001). *Lepidium ginninderrense* (Brassicaceae), a new species from the Australian Capital Territory. *Muelleria* 15: 69-73.

**Young, A.** (2001). Issues and Options for Genetic Conservation of Small Populations of Threatened Plants in the ACT. CSIRO Plant Industry, Canberra.

## Further information

Further information on the Ginninderra Peppercress and other threatened species and ecological communities in the ACT, can be obtained from:

### Environment ACT

(Wildlife Research and Monitoring)

Phone: (02) 6207 2114

Fax: (02) 6207 2122

### Environment ACT Homepage:

<http://www.environment.act.gov.au>

## National Coordinator's Report

*Jeanette Mill, ANPC National Coordinator*

This issue of *Danthonia* marks the closing of the ANPC's tenth anniversary year. It is timely that at this stage in its life, the ANPC is developing a strategic plan to guide the network over the next five years. The ANPC Committee and staff met to brainstorm the plan on February 22nd. At this meeting Dr Judy West was welcomed as our newest Committee member. Dr West is Director of the Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research (CPBR), which plays a leading role in documenting and researching Australia's plant biodiversity. We will be publishing information about CPBR initiatives in future issues of *Danthonia*.

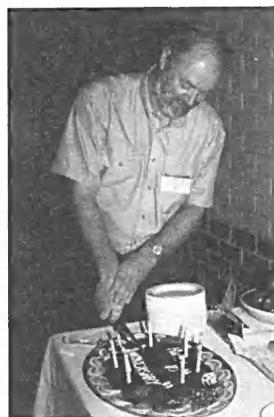
### ANBG Gold Sponsor Award presented

Robin Nielsen, Director of the Australian National Botanic Gardens was presented with a Gold Sponsorship certificate at the strategic planning meeting, commemorating ten years of hosting the ANPC National Office.



*ANPC President, Dr Kingsley Dixon, presents ANPC Gold Sponsorship certificate to Robin Nielson, ANBG Director.*

This has been an exciting year, in which the ANPC has been able to commence a comprehensive training program, building on the success of previous Plant Conservation Techniques Courses. Funding support from the NSW Environmental Trust is enabling ANPC to conduct a series of training workshops (see information on the back cover). As funding for these workshops is being provided by the NSW government, they are being held in NSW. Issues covered in the



*ANPC Vice President, Associate Professor David Given cuts the ANPC's tenth Anniversary cake at the Lismore AGM.*

workshops will be of interest to members across Australia (the December 2001 Plant Conservation Techniques Course held in Lismore even attracted international participation). In this issue, we are featuring reports from the Lismore Course.

The ANPC has recently been successful in a grant application to the Environmental Trust, entitled 'Guidelines for Best Practice Plant Conservation Techniques'. This project will entail promoting best practice and reviewing the Guidelines for the Translocation of Threatened Plants in Australia, published by the ANPC in 1997.



## Australia's Virtual Herbarium (AVH)

Judy West (on behalf of CHAH)

Director, Australian National Herbarium, Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research (CPBR)

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Australia's Virtual Herbarium is an on-line botanical information resource accessible via the web. The AVH is a collaborative project of the Commonwealth, State and Territory herbaria, and is being developed under the auspices of the Council of Heads of Australian Herbaria (CHAH), representing the major Australian collections.

The AVH aims to make botanical information freely available on-line in an integrated format so that a single query will harvest relevant information from all herbaria in real time and present the result as a single seamless report. It will present information from herbarium collections, nomenclatural and taxonomic databases, State and Territory checklists, flora information systems, image databases and archives, and other on-line sources of botanical data. The AVH provides the Australian herbaria with the ability to deliver reliable and authoritative botanical information to our ever-increasing range of stakeholders.

There are approximately 6 million botanical collections in the major Australian herbaria, only 40% of which are currently recorded in databases. These specimens are the working tools of scientists who contribute to our knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and conservation through the discovery, classification and description of our plant species. The information associated with each specimen relating to where and when it was collected, its correct botanical name, associated species and ecological preferences has great power when organised into a single distributed database system such as the AVH. This provides the only plant information system based on scientifically verifiable voucher specimens to ensure the currency of names as knowledge improves.

### Stakeholder Collaboration

Managers and information technology staff from the Australian herbaria have been collaborating on this project with a vision of completing the data capture of all botanical specimens within 5 years. Concentrated efforts during 2000, and more intensive levels of lobbying, together with support from the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) resulted in all the States, Territories and Commonwealth Governments agreeing to work together on the AVH as a collaborative national project.

All Australian governments and the private sector are financially supporting the specimen databasing phase of the AVH with a funding package of \$10M. The allocation of funds, according to the needs of each participating herbarium, is managed by CHAH, while the private sector contribution is managed through the AVH Trust.

Each herbarium has now embarked on the task of validating those collections already databased (i.e. checking the accuracy of names and latitude/longitude), and collectively databasing the nearly 4 million remaining specimens. A user can access the AVH via the website of any participating herbarium and by 2006 it will be possible to extract a distribution map of most Australian plants for any region of Australia.

### Information Sharing

Australia's Virtual Herbarium is a long-term commitment to making botanical information widely available. Capturing the backlog of existing specimen data from the first stages of the AVH, will enable the collection's information to be used, for example, to plot species distributions or to generate species lists for defined geographical areas. Further stages will include incorporation of data from collections held by regional herbaria, and extending our coverage to all fungi, lichens and algae. The herbaria have already ventured into the domain of electronic floras and regional guides through building on the accurate documentation of over 60% of Australia's vascular plant species.

Computer tools developed for the interactive identification of regional floras and of Australian plant families, genera and species will be accessible via the AVH, together with a growing resource of images, including line drawings and colour photographs.

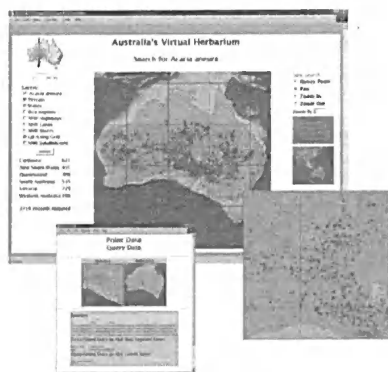




## User Benefits

The exciting innovation of the AVH provides a range of benefits to users of botanical information that has never been possible anywhere else in the world. Amongst these advancements the AVH will facilitate:

- Easy and quick access to plant information
- Correct naming of plants
- Historical and heritage information
- Location and mapping of rare and threatened species
- Early notification of weed species
- Selection of suitable conservation reserves
- Historical & baseline information for revegetation projects
- Prioritisation of resources for collecting & biodiversity surveys
- Informed environmental planning
- Utilisation of native flora, bushfoods and natural medicines
- Biological information for seed collection & fauna management
- Inspiration and enjoyment of Australia's native vegetation
- Better understanding of our natural heritage.



*Australia's Virtual Herbarium species distributor mapper linked to working databases*

## Further Information

You can find further information about Australia's Virtual Herbarium on the CHAH website at <http://www.chah.gov.au/avh.html> and a publicly accessible species mapper will be available early in 2002.

## Bush Heritage Fund identifies new project in Western Australia

Recently the Australian Bush heritage Fund has announced that a property in south-west Western Australia is next on the list for purchase, following the recent high-profile Carnarvon Station acquisition in 2001.

As part of a new scheme, donations from the public towards this purchase will be matched dollar for dollar by a major donor. This area of Australia is internationally recognized as a biodiversity 'hot spot' with 5,400 known plant species, and new species still being discovered. It is an area of high priority for protection due to the fact that past agricultural practices have left only 10% of the original vegetation intact. Additional threats include feral animals and inappropriate fire management.

*By Mojca Debevec*

*Source: Bush Heritage News Summer 2001*  
[www.bushheritage.org](http://www.bushheritage.org)

## Forest Biological Diversity meeting

The latest meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SBSTTA) held in Montreal at the end of 2001, addressed the conservation of global forest biodiversity. With the primary focus of these discussions concerning climate change, primary and non-timber forest resources, the hundred-plus activities recommended at the meeting are aimed to bridge the gap between research, recommendation and action.

The SBSTTA has now moved to outcome-oriented goals in order to better address the Convention on Biological Diversity and to provide focus for the concept of biodiversity. Proceedings of this conference, along with the organisation's newsletter CBD News, are available online at [www.biodov.org/doc/](http://www.biodov.org/doc/) and [www.biodiv.org](http://www.biodiv.org) respectively.

*Source: CBD News*

## Moves afoot for European Red List

Collaborative steps are being taken by European groups and organisations to produce a European Plant Red List, following a meeting on Jan 21<sup>st</sup> this year.

Species Survival Commission (SSC) members (part of the World Conservation Union IUCN) are building on the recent production of the draft Plant Conservation Strategy for Europe, to address serious threats to the 12 500 European plant species. The production of the European Red List is funded by the European Union Euro+Med Programme, and will be designed to be comparable with SSC / IUCN Red Lists.

*Source: SSC e-bulletin July 2001 and Dec 2001.*  
*Website: <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/>*

## ANPC Plant Conservation Techniques Course - Lismore

*Following the ANPC's successful Plant Conservation Techniques Course held in Lismore, December 2001, participants were asked to provide feedback, including personal and program highlights. The following useful and positive feedback was provided by Terry Coates (Ecologist RBG Cranbourne), Sally Dillon (Plant Genetic Resources Research Scientist, Queensland DPI), and Robin Stanger (Vice president, Central Coast Landcare).*

### Terry Coates

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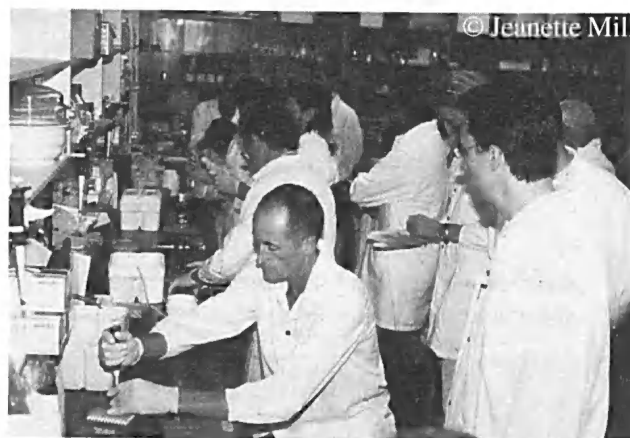
Surprisingly few people know that since 1969, the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne has included a second site near Cranbourne, 50 km south east of Melbourne. A major component of the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne (RBGC) is a substantial remnant of indigenous vegetation, widely recognised as a site of state significance for nature conservation. A large number of plant and animal species, and several vegetation communities that are now rare in Victoria and the Gippsland Plains Bioregion still occur on the site. As the site Ecologist, it is part of my job to develop, guide and undertake research into the management of the site to maintain its biodiversity values. The conservation of biodiversity at the RBGC is identified as a key objective in The RBG Melbourne Policy for the Conservation of Plant Biodiversity (2000).

The RBGC exists as an island of biodiversity within a land matrix, used variously for agriculture, mining, waste management, horse racing and residential development. A large number of indigenous species are threatened by the current state of the surrounding landscape. These threats must be understood and managed to achieve our conservation goals. This type of 'in situ' conservation is more typical of the role played by natural area management organisations such as the state national parks and wildlife services. Research and management at the RBGC is by necessity an eclectic mix of issues, eg invasion by feral / exotic animals and plants, fire ecology, vegetation mapping, ecological restoration, rare species monitoring, Ecologically Sustainable Development, population management, recovery planning, etc.

The program for the ANPC's Plant Conservation Techniques Course in Lismore was therefore attractive, as many of the topics covered related directly to issues faced at Cranbourne. The early part of the course dealt with plant conservation and rarity at both global and

local scales. It was interesting as a Victorian to look at the way other states and countries assess and prioritise plant conservation. I was particularly interested in the work being done on the research, conservation and restoration of the local "Big Scrub" rainforest. Visits to some of the remnant patches of Big Scrub were a highlight of the field trip later in the week. Parallels with the scale of both loss and challenge in remnant vegetation in our region were obvious. It was inspiring to see and hear about some of the research being done in the region and to see the way practitioners and scientists were using ecological principles in their attempts to restore rare communities and conserve rare species.

Other topics covered included survey and monitoring of rare plants, recovery and management techniques and partnerships. Some of the ideas gained from these sessions were directly related to issues facing me on my return to Cranbourne. There is a great deal of good work being done on conserving plant biodiversity throughout Australia and the ANPC clearly provides a network through which scientists and managers can share knowledge and establish guidelines for successful outcomes. For a Botanic Garden like the RBGC, access to the knowledge and experience of people involved in aspects of plant conservation throughout Australia is invaluable. The plant conservation techniques course is recommended for those involved in the research and management of native flora.



*Ian Baird, Blue Mountains Conservation Society, learning laboratory skills in genetic testing from Dr Maurizio Rossetto, Senior Scientist, at the Centre for Plant Conservation Genetics, Southern Cross University.*

## Sally Dillon

*Plant Genetic Resources Research Scientist  
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for Food and Fibre Sciences  
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sally.dillon@dpi.qld.gov.au Ph:(07) 4992 9130*

Plant conservationists from community groups, industry, government organisations as well as interested individuals attended the ANPC's 3rd Plant Conservation Techniques Course in Lismore, which provided delegates with a wide range of topics impacting on plant conservation practices. These topics included biodiversity, monitoring and surveying, determining the rarity of plants, methods of plant conservation (both in situ and ex situ), rehabilitation practices, and the role of biotechnology in plant conservation programs.

Presenters were enthusiastic and inspiring, and workshops reinforced the concepts established during the seminars. Some workshop topics included DNA fingerprinting, and surveying and monitoring. As an industry representative, I found the presentations on declaring plant species as rare and threatened particularly informative, and this will be of tremendous value for my future work with Australian native sorghum species.

The field trip was a highlight, with many of the concepts and practicalities of plant conservation applied with fantastic success. You only have to visit the Booyong and Boatharbour Nature Reserves, and in particular the Rocky Creek Dam to see firsthand what a relatively small number of dedicated people can achieve. Overall, I found this course to be a rewarding experience, both professionally and personally, and I encourage anyone working in the field of plant conservation, or anyone with an interest in this field, to attend the next course.



*Ralph Woodford, Big Scrub Rainforest Landcare Group and Rous Water, describing the outstanding work on rainforest rehabilitation conducted over a number of years at Rocky Creek Dam and nearby Big Scrub remnants.*

## Robin Stanger

*Vice-president, Central Coast Landcare  
Ph:(02) 4372 1472*

I knew I had to attend as soon as I received the e-mail about the Plant Conservation Techniques Course organised by the ANPC. It promised to enhance confidence, skills and experience of plant conservation practitioners, and to provide an opportunity for information exchange. It aimed to promote links between government and communities to further plant conservation objectives, and provide a consistent basis of understanding and skills to plan and undertake plant conservation. These course objectives seemed appropriate to my needs as a student studying an endangered species.

After some reconstruction of daily life I arrived at the Southern Cross University, Lismore, ready for inspiration from the ensuing course. Throughout the week-long course, my expectations were more than adequately met.

From the outset both presenters and participants displayed passion, commitment and expertise, and the information delivered was of a consistently high quality. In a relaxed atmosphere, David Given eloquently related the significance of plant conservation. Similarly, Roger Good willingly passed on the experiences learnt from the rehabilitation and revegetation of eroded areas in Kosciusko National Park. Caroline Gross shared her knowledge and experience in monitoring and surveying rare plant populations, whilst local experts enthusiastically provided background on relevant ecological issues.

Practical workshops on assessing plant rarity helped demystify the processes involved in listing threatened species and plant communities. A field trip offered glimpses of past glory that was the Big Scrub Rainforest and the ongoing rehabilitation challenge adopted by the local community. Dr Maurizio Rossetto and the Centre for Plant Conservation Genetics at SCU changed my perception of plant genetics research. A laboratory session was especially enlightening as frequently used terminology was demonstrated and explained.

Evening meals were spent dining on a balcony, capturing the welcome breeze and overlooking the mountains. Accompanied by bladder cicadas, ideas and enthusiasm flowed freely amongst all course participants and presenters.

All my experiences at this course fulfilled my previous expectations. I recommend these courses and congratulate the Australian Network for Plant Conservation. I eagerly await details of the next course, and look forward to further communications with all course associates.

## Research Roundup

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By Joe Halloran and Ngaire Nunn

## Electronic Addresses

### Ecoproperty On-line Discussion Group

This group discusses questions, issues and problems with designing and developing Ecoproperties. Email them on [discuss@eco.com](mailto:discuss@eco.com).

### Bioprospecting Regulations

The newly drafted bioprospecting regulations released by the Federal Environment Minister are available at: [www.ea.gov.au/epbc/about/amendments/biological.html](http://www.ea.gov.au/epbc/about/amendments/biological.html).

### ANOC mailing List for Orchid Conservation

The ANOC Listserver is operated by the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne and is intended to bring together all people interested in the conservation of Australia's orchids. To subscribe, email: [listar@rbg.vic.gov.au](mailto:listar@rbg.vic.gov.au).

### New Ecoforestry Web Site

Ecoforestry, based at RMIT University in Melbourne, has a new website. Provides links to Australian sites, that embody an ecosystem and community-based approach to forest management. Information can be found at [www.ecoforestry.info](http://www.ecoforestry.info).

### ITALIC

ITALIC is a searchable information system on Italian lichens, organising information from databases and archives. Due to the wide distributional ranges of lichens, ITALIC should be of interest internationally.

Website: <http://dbiodbs.univ.trieste.it/>.

### New native vegetation maps for NSW

The NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation (DLWC) has released the first four of a new series of vegetation maps. They are the first outcomes from a five year project of 1:100 000 scale native vegetation mapping, to provide maps within eight NSW priority areas (Moree, Western Riverina, Brewarrina, Richmond/Clarence, Shoalhaven/Illawarra, North Lachlan Bogan, Hunter and Narrabri/Coonabarabran).

Website: [www.dlwc.nsw.gov.au/care/veg/mapsynopsis/](http://www.dlwc.nsw.gov.au/care/veg/mapsynopsis/).

By Joe Halloran and Ngaire Nunn



## Publications and Information Resources

### Striking that Happy Medium: Community Attitudes to Natural Resource Management in Crows Nest Shire, Qld: Executive Summary

*Prepared by Nigel Kimball*

This publication is based on the findings of a community survey to explore the attitudes, views and perceptions of residents towards natural resource management in the Shire. Key findings and a summary of the recommendations are a major part of the publication.

Published by the Crows Nest Shire Council,  
P.O. Box 35, Crows Nest, QLD 4355. Phone (07) 46981155, fax (07) 46981717 or [www.Cnnet.com.au](http://www.Cnnet.com.au).

### 101 Forest Fungi of Eastern Australia

*A.M. Young. 2001 Knowledge Books*

This interactive fungal key CD-Rom includes a superb collection of images displaying fungal identifying features and characteristics. It is designed for beginners and there is an on screen tutorial. Also includes extensive index and glossary. Suitable for mycologists, students, and nature lovers alike.

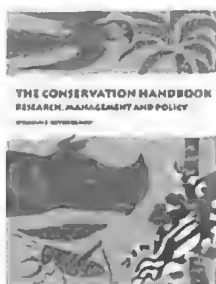
\$95.00 Aust. including GST. Ph: (07) 3869 0994 or fax: (07) 3269 6444. Email: [rob@kbs.com.au](mailto:rob@kbs.com.au), website: [www.kbs.com.au](http://www.kbs.com.au).

### The Conservation Handbook: Research, Management and Policy

*William Sutherland. 2001 Blackwell Publishing Asia*

The main aim of this handbook is to provide clear guidance on implementation of conservation techniques. The wide range of methods described include ecological research, monitoring, planning, education, habitat management and combining conservation with development. Cost \$88.00 Aust. inc GST.

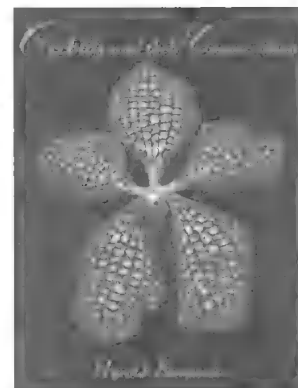
Ph: 1800 333 678, fax: (03) 9347 5001.  
Email: [books@blacksci-asia.com.au](mailto:books@blacksci-asia.com.au),  
website: [www.blackwell-science.com](http://www.blackwell-science.com).



### Orchids and Their Conservation

*Harold Koopowitz 2001 Timber Press*

Giving the most up-to-date information on all matters relating to orchids, Koopowitz gives the reader a broader view relating to these beautiful plants. The book covers conservation issues, and also details such as biology, ecology and orchid distribution. Most importantly, this book gives suggestions on how the community can become involved in orchid conservation.



Additional information at Timber Press Inc.,  
The Haseltine Building, 133  
S.W. Second Avenue, Suite 450, Portland, Oregon 97204, USA. Website: [www.timberpress.com](http://www.timberpress.com).

### Allan Cunningham: Australian Collecting Localities

*Suzanne Curry, Bruce Maslin and John Maslin. 2002 Australian Biological Resources Study*

A historical look at Cunningham's voyages and collecting localities, this book offers a great insight into the old procedures of plant collection. Allan Cunningham was appointed as a botanist collector for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in 1814, and he made four voyages around Australia, collecting new species as part of a scheme to increase the Garden's supply of exotic plants. Though Cunningham did not identify many of these new species, his specimens were well preserved and were later identified.



Information available from:  
Australian Biological Resources Study (Flora), GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia. Ph: (02) 6250 9443, fax: (02) 6250 9448, email: [abrsweb@ea.gov.au](mailto:abrsweb@ea.gov.au).

*By Joe Halloran and Ngaire Nunn*

## Conferences & Workshops

### 2nd World Botanic Gardens Congress

18th - 22nd April 2004, Barcelona, Spain

Full details and costs are available at [www.bgci.org.uk](http://www.bgci.org.uk), or from Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), Descanso House, 199 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 3BW, UK

Ph: +44 (0) 20 8332 5953, fax: +44 (0) 20 8332 5956

Email: [bgci@rbgkew.org.uk](mailto:bgci@rbgkew.org.uk)

### 6th Wildflower Conference 'The Wildflower Business - Keys to Success'

30th May - 1st June 2002, Penrith, NSW

For more information, contact Peter Abell: Ph: (02) 9351 8825, fax: (02) 9351 8875,

email: [petera@camden.usyd.edu.au](mailto:petera@camden.usyd.edu.au).

Postal address: 6th Wildflower Conference, c/o Nola Parry, PO Box 7009, Kariong NSW, 2250.

### 2002 Bushfire Management Conference

26th- 27th June 2002, Sydney University

Hosted by the Nature Conservation Council. For more info, contact Sean Halse, NCC Coordinator on (02) 9279 2466, or see the website on:

[www.nccnsw.org.au/bushfire/calendar](http://www.nccnsw.org.au/bushfire/calendar).

### Botany 2002

3rd - 8th August 2002, Madison, Wisconsin, USA

Joint meeting of the American Fern Society, Association of Plant Taxonomists, Botanical Society of America, Canadian Botany Association and the Phycological Society of America. University of Wisconsin. See [www.botany2002.org](http://www.botany2002.org), or email: [johanne@botany.org](mailto:johanne@botany.org).

### Northern Lights : The Experience of Diversity

7th- 10th August 2002, Hamilton, Ontario

The annual conference of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta (AABGA). For further information see [www.aabga.org](http://www.aabga.org).

Email [aabga2002@rbg.ca](mailto:aabga2002@rbg.ca), address: AABGA, 351 Longwood Rd, Kennett Square, PA 19348, USA.

### BGCI 5th International Congress on Education in Botanic Gardens

29th Sep - 4th Oct 2002, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney

For further information, contact: Janelle Hatherly, Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, Mrs Macquaries Road, Sydney NSW, 2000. Ph: (02) 9231 8111, fax: (02) 9251 4403, email: [Janelle.Hatherly@rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Janelle.Hatherly@rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au)

### A Border of Gold and Green : A Wealth of Biodiversity

29th Sept - 3rd October 2002, Gold Coast

The Society for Growing Australian Plants Queensland State Conference. Contact Alan Donaldson [adonalds@austarnet.com.au](mailto:adonalds@austarnet.com.au), Ph: (07) 3285 3322.

### Boronias, Correas and Other Fragrant Friends

2nd - 3rd November 2002, Victoria

The 4th Fred Rogers Biennial Seminar, hosted by the Society for Growing Australian Plants Victoria. Email: [marilyngray@hotmail.com](mailto:marilyngray@hotmail.com).

## Courses & Fieldwork

### Kew Training Programs

Botanic Garden Education, 10th - 15th May 2002

Botanic Garden Management, 1st - 23rd August 2002

Contact at: [www.rbgkew.org.uk](http://www.rbgkew.org.uk).

### Nielsen Park Bush Regeneration

Every Tuesday throughout 2001-2002

Volunteers needed for bush regeneration work in Sydney Harbour National Park, to preserve the endangered *Allocasuarina portuensis* (Nielsen Park She-Oak).

Contact details: Paul Ibbetson (02) 9337 5511

Email: [Paul.Ibbetson@npws.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Paul.Ibbetson@npws.nsw.gov.au)

### Greening Western Sydney

Every Tuesday throughout 2002

Volunteers needed to participate in activities such as propagation, planting, seed collection, weed control and bush regeneration.

Location: Nurragingy Reserve, Doonside

Contact details: (02) 9672 4009

By Joe Halloran and Ngaire Nunn

### The ANPC would like to extend a big 'thank you' to

Mojca Debevec, Joe Halloran

Ngaire Nunn & Katie Taylor

Centre for Plant  
Biodiversity Research  
Interns, for giving their  
time and effort to assist  
with Danthonia  
production and upcoming  
Master Workshops.



We wish them the best of luck!

## ANPC Regional Groups

### *Sydney Region*

The next meeting of the ANPC's Sydney Regional Group is scheduled to take place on **March 23rd**. If you would like to attend, please contact Tracey Armstrong on the details below.

The ANPC is also holding one of its upcoming Master Workshops on 'Conservation of Ecological Communities' (see advert on back page) at Mount Annan Botanic Garden on April 30th. Please contact the ANPC National Office (details inside front cover), or:

ANPC Sydney Region Coordinator: Tracey Armstrong, Mount Annan Botanic Gardens. Ph: (02) 4634 7939  
Email: Tracey\_Armstrong@rbgsyd.gov.au.

### *Illawarra and South Coast NSW Region*

The ANPC is holding one of its upcoming Master Workshops, entitled 'Demystifying Threatened Plant Conservation' at Wollongong Botanic Gardens, on April 16th-17th (see advert on back page). Please contact the National Office, or:

Regional Group Coordinators: Paul Formosa, Natural Areas Council, Wollongong City Council

Ph: (02) 4225 2638

Email: pformosa@wollongong.nsw.gov.au

Roger Hart, Booderee Botanic Garden, Jervis Bay.

Ph: (02) 4442 1122, email: roger.hart@ea.gov.au.

### *NSW South West Slopes Region*

#### **NPWS Crimson Spider Orchid Recovery Plan**

The successful season last year with recruitment in both the Albury and Chiltern populations, with seedling leaves and new plants in flower being found at both sites, keeps us in high anticipation for this season. Hand pollination and seed dispersal in previous years has seen the Albury population grow from 11 known plants to 16. The same methods were adopted at Chiltern last season and hopefully with the good rains that have been falling, we may see some good results.

The hand pollination methods being used have come under scrutiny, with the fact that plants in the wild, normally only successfully pollinate about every 3 – 5 years. This will be taken into account as we head into another season.

Networking is improving all the time with discussions on maintenance of populations held with other people maintaining *Caladenia* species in Victoria and NSW. Treatment methods vary greatly and these will all be considered by the NPWS Recovery team.

#### **Further partnerships evolving**

The Premiers of NSW and Victoria announced the decision to merge the Albury and Wodonga Councils eight months ago. This has led to organisations both sides of the border working to establish better partnerships in case this eventuates.

Parklands Albury Wodonga is a non-profit, community based organisation that has been exploring all opportunities and is working with Albury Council on two new

community projects. This partnership may be expanded further in the future to assist with threatened species projects in Albury. It is an exciting time for all.

#### **Box-Ironbark National parks**

The Victorian government has recently announced that National Parks will be extended, including the Chiltern Box-Ironbark NP. New areas will be annexed and areas of Grassy Box Woodlands will come under Parks Victoria management.

This has come about under the recommendations of the Environment Conservation Council report and is a step in the right direction for both communities and species conservation.

Coordinator: Paul Scannell, Albury Botanic Gardens, Albury NSW

Ph: (02) 6023 8769 Fax: (02) 6041 6527

Email: pscannell@alburycity.nsw.gov.au

Website: www.albury.net.au/~accparks

#### **Tasmanian ANPC Regional Group**

Coordinator: Andrew Smith, Wildcare, Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.

Ph: (03) 6233 2185 Fax: (03) 6233 8308

Email: andrews@dpiwe.tas.gov.au

## And Finally....

### Request for PhD help –

University of Western Sydney PhD student Penny Watson is seeking assistance in tracing the fire history of **Cumberland Plain Woodland**, in the form of written or oral records going back at least twenty years. Her primary interest is CPW on shale, but she is also interested in shale / gravel transition forest, as well as ironbark, spotted gum and scribbly gum communities.

Intact native vegetation is Penny's main interest, but she realises that most relevant areas in the western Sydney region are likely to be remnants, and possibly grazed. She is also very interested to hear from different stakeholders, eg land owners and local government.

If you can help, please contact her on: pennyw@efa.com.au  
Ph: (02) 9477 7361

Source: AABR Newsletter, Jan '02

### Awarding Excellence in Sustainable Development – call for nominations

Australia's Minerals and Energy Environment Foundation (AMEEF) Excellence Awards is an opportunity to encourage and reward significant national achievements in the resources sector.

The awards aim to publicly recognise people who through their commitment, actions and achievements embrace the concept of sustainable development. Several awards are being offered in 2002 with companies, government agencies, research organisations, academia and individuals encouraged to nominate a project worthy of recognition. For further information please contact AMEEF on:

(02) 9214 6804 or visit the website at [www.ameef.com.au](http://www.ameef.com.au).

by Katie Taylor

### New Key Threatening Process listed in NSW

The degradation of native riparian vegetation along NSW waterways has been listed as a Key Threatening Process in Schedule 6 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994. In conjunction with community and local government input, NSW Fisheries will now prepare a Threat Abatement and Management Plan. Degradation of riparian vegetation has been found to affect aquatic ecosystems by reducing the amount of organic carbon in the water, and reducing the quantity of habitat that can help to form aquatic woody debris. Increased sediment levels and water speed are also a result of riparian vegetation degradation, thus de-stabilising riverbanks and increasing light levels, a contributor to algal blooms. Source: *New South Regional Ripples*, December 2001.

by Mojca Debevec

## ANPC Membership List

**Please note:** date in brackets indicates the member has joined or renewed for that year. Addresses and names of contact persons are available from the National Office. Memberships are valid for the calendar year only!

### Corporate Members

ACT Parks and Cons. Service, ACT (2001)  
Adelaide Botanic Gardens, SA (2002)  
Albury Botanic Gardens, NSW (2001)  
Alcoa World Alumina Australia, WA (2001)  
Anne Clements & Associates Pty Ltd, ACT (2001)  
Aust Institute of Horticulture Inc, NSW (2002)  
Australian Arid Lands Botanic Garden, SA (2001)  
Australian National Botanic Gardens, ACT (2002)  
Aust Tree Seed Centre (CSIRO), ACT (2001)  
Brisbane Botanic Gardens, QLD (1999)  
C.A Henschke & Co., SA (2001)  
Centre for Mined Land Rehabilitation, QLD (2001)  
Centre for Plant Biodiv Rsch, ACT (2000)  
Centre for Plant Conservation Genetics, NSW (2001)  
City of Albury, Parks & Recreation Business Unit, NSW (2002)  
Coffs Harbour City Council, NSW (2002)  
Council of the City of Orange, NSW (2001)  
CSIRO Publishing, VIC (2000)  
Dept of Cons. and Land Management, WA (2000)  
Dept Infrastructure, Planning & Environment, NT (2002)  
Flecker Botanic Gardens, QLD (2000)

Forestry Tasmania, TAS (2000)  
Geelong Botanic Gardens - City of Greater Geelong, VIC (2001)  
Macedon Ranges Shire Council, VIC (1999)  
Maroochy Shire Council, QLD (2000)  
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service, NSW (2001)  
Pacific Power, NSW (2000)  
Parks Australia-North, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean (1999)  
Qld Parks and Wildlife Service (Central Region), QLD (2002)  
Queensland Herbarium, Dept of Environment & Heritage, QLD (2001)  
Redland Shire Council, QLD (2002)  
Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW (2001)  
Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, VIC (2002)  
Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, NSW (2001)  
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, TAS (2002)  
Standing Committee on Forestry, ACT (2001)  
Strathfield Municipal Council, NSW (2000)  
Tasmanian Parks & Wildlife Service, TAS (2001)  
Townsville City Council, QLD (2001)  
Wollongong Botanic Garden, NSW (2000)

Zoological Parks and Gardens Board of Victoria, VIC (2001)  
Zoological Parks Board of NSW, NSW (2002)

### International Associates

#### Canada

Canadian Botanical Conservation Network (2002)  
David Brackett, IUCN SSC (2002)  
Roy L Taylor (2002)

#### Fiji

South Pacific Regional Herbarium (2000)

#### Germany

Botanischer Garten und Botanisches (2002)

#### India

Indian Society for Conservation Biology (2002)  
Prof Suresh Pathiki (2002)

#### Indonesia

Botanic Gardens of Indonesia (Kebun Raya) (2002)  
Eka Karya Botanic Garden (2002)  
Indonesian Network for Plant Conservation (2002)



## New Zealand

Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens (2002)  
David Given (2001)  
Neil Mitchell (2001)  
Wellington Plant Conservation Network (2002)

## Papua New Guinea

Paul Chatterton (2002)

## South Africa

John Donaldson (2001)  
National Botanical Institute (2002)  
Southern African Botanical Diversity Network (SABONET) (2002)

## Sri Lanka

Zackeriya Mohamed Zarook (2002)

## Switzerland

Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques (2002)  
Wendy Strahm, IUCN Species Survival Commission (2002)

## UK

Botanic Gardens Conservation Intl (2002)  
IUCN/SSC UK Office (2002)  
PlantNet (2002)  
Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (2001)

## United Arab Emirates

IUCN/SSC Reintroduction Specialist Group (2002)

## USA

Center for Plant Conservation (2002)  
Darren Touchell (2002)  
Don Falk (2002)  
ECO-SEA (2002)  
Georgia Endangered Plant Stewardship Network (2002)  
Missouri Botanical Garden Library (2002)

## Western Samoa

Vailima Botanic Gardens (2002)

Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens, ACT (2002)  
Friends of the North Coast Regional Botanic Garden, NSW (1999)  
Greening Australia South-West Plains, NSW (1999)  
Greening Australia - South West Slopes, NSW (2002)  
Greening Australia Ltd, ACT (2001)  
Greening Australia NSW Inc., NSW (2002)  
Hunter Region Botanic Gdns Ltd, NSW (2000)  
Indigenous Flora and Fauna Assocn, VIC (2000)  
Lismore Rainforest Botanic Gdns, NSW (2000)  
Merri Creek Management Committee, VIC (2000)  
Monarto Zoological Park, SA (2000)  
Olive Pink Botanic Garden, NT (2002)  
Pangarinda Arboretum Committee, SA (2001)  
Royal Zoological Society of SA Inc., SA (2000)  
SGAP - Canberra Region Inc., ACT (2001)  
SGAP - Dryandra Study Group, WA (2002)  
SGAP - Ipswich Branch, QLD (2000)  
SGAP - North Shore Group, NSW (2000)  
SGAP - Blue Mountains Group, NSW (2001)  
SGAP - Qld Region Inc., QLD (2001)  
SGAP - South West Slopes, NSW (2002)  
SGAP - Warringham, NSW (2001)  
Stony Range Flora & Fauna Reserve, NSW (2002)  
Tasmanian Arboretum Inc, TAS (2001)  
Threatened Species Network, NSW (2002)  
Threatened Species Network, NT (2002)  
Threatened Species Network, QLD (2002)  
Threatened Species Network, SA (2002)  
Threatened Species Network, TAS (2002)  
Threatened Species Network, VIC (2002)  
Threatened Species Network, WA (2002)  
Trust for Nature, VIC (2001)  
Wildflower Society of WA - Northern Suburbs Branch, WA (2001)  
Wildflower Society of WA Inc, WA (2000)  
Wildlife Preservation Society of Australia Inc, NSW (2001)  
World Wide Fund for Nature Australia, NSW (2001)

Jerome Bull, WA (2002)  
Louise Bull, NSW (2001)  
John Burdett, ACT (2001)  
Dr G Burrows, NSW (2001)  
Geoff Butler, NSW (Hon. Life Member)  
Stephen Campbell, NSW (2001)  
Geoff Carr, VIC (2002)  
Irene Champion, QLD (2002)  
John Clarkson, QLD (2000)  
Anne Coates, WA (2002)  
Dr Terry Coates, VIC (2002)  
Anne Cochrane, WA (2001)  
Ian Cole, NSW (2000)  
Barry Collier, NSW (2002)  
Ben Correy, NT (2002)  
Catherine Costello, VIC (2001)  
Brad Costin, VIC (2001)  
Ian Cox, NSW (2001)  
Isobel Crawford, ACT (2000)  
Darren Crayn, NSW (2002)  
Simon Cropper, VIC (2001)  
Peter Cuneo, NSW (2001)  
Paul Davies, NSW (1999)  
Richard Davies, SA (2001)  
Claire de Lacey, NSW (2002)  
Mojca Debevec, NSW (2002)  
John Delpratt, VIC (2002)  
Sally Dillon, QLD (2002)  
Sophia Dimitriadis, ACT (2002)  
Ian (Bob) Dixon, WA (2002)  
Michael Doherty, ACT (2002)  
Ross Doig, NSW (2002)  
Wendy Dossetor, NSW (2001)  
Steve Douglas, VIC (2001)  
Tania Dow, NSW (2002)  
Helen Drewe, NSW (2000)  
Rebecca Duffield, SA (2000)  
David Duncan, ACT (2001)  
Christopher Dwyer, NSW (2002)  
Gill Earl, NSW (2000)  
Robbie Economos-Shaw, NSW (2000)  
Deborah Edwards, ACT (2000)  
Rodger Elliot, VIC (2000)  
Alison Elvin, NSW (2000)  
Salli Felton, NSW (2001)  
Paul Field, (1999)  
Lance Fitzgerald, NSW (2001)  
Paul Foreman, VIC (2000)  
Fig Forest, NSW (2002)  
Annabel Forsyth, ACT (2002)  
Julie Foster, ACT (2001)  
Ian Fox, QLD (2002)  
Susannah Frahey, NSW (2002)  
Judy Frankenberg, NSW (2000)  
Andrew Franks, QLD (2002)  
Anthony Freebairn, SA (2002)  
Sharyn French, QLD (2001)  
Bill Gale, WA (2001)  
Sue Garner, VIC (2000)  
Elizabeth George, WA (2002)  
Rae Suzanne Gerrard, SA (2000)  
Jed Gillian, TAS (2002)  
Kaye Glennon, WA (2001)  
Roger Good, NSW (2001)  
Dr Janet Gorst, QLD (2001)  
Robert Gourlay, ACT (2000)  
William Grattan, NSW (2001)  
James Gray, NSW (2001)  
Pamela Gray, NSW (2002)  
Brad Green, NSW (2002)  
Wayne Griggs, TAS (2001)  
Fiona Hall, ACT (2002)

## Individual Members

Gail Abbott, NSW (2001)  
Jan Allen, NSW (2001)  
Ian Anderson, ACT (2002)  
Sarah Ashmore, QLD (2002)  
N Ashwath, QLD (2000)  
Robert Attwood, NSW (2002)  
Ian Baird, NSW (2002)  
Katherine Baker, QLD (2001)  
B & B Barker, VIC (1999)  
Clive Barker, NSW (2002)  
Tim Barlow, VIC (1999)  
Sarah Barrett, WA (2002)  
Tamera Beath, NSW (2002)  
Brett Beecham, WA (1999)  
Margaret Bell, NSW (2001)  
Stephen Bell, NSW (2001)  
John Benson, NSW (2001)  
Dr Dana Bergstrom, QLD (2000)  
Dr Leone Bielig, QLD (2001)  
Dr Robert Boden, ACT (2001)  
Elizabeth Boesel, NSW (1999)  
Dr Barbara Briggs, NSW (2001)  
Dr A.H.D. Brown, ACT (2000)  
Claire Brown, ACT (2002)  
Dianne Brown, NSW (2003)  
Evelyn Buckley, NSW (1999)

## Community Groups

Australian Association of Bush Regenerators, NSW (2002)  
Aust Plants Society - Central West Grp Inc, NSW (1999)  
Aust Plants Society - Newcastle Grp Inc., NSW (2000)  
Aust Plants Society - Northern Grp Inc, TAS (2000)  
Aust Plants Society - Nowra Group, NSW (2002)  
Aust Plants Society - SW Slopes, NSW (2000)  
Aust Plants Society, NSW (2001)  
Australasian Regional Assoc of Zoological Parks & Aquaria, NSW (2002)  
Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants, QLD (2001)  
Blue Mtns Wildplant Rescue Service, NSW (2001)  
Burnley College, VIC (1999)  
Burrendong Arboretum, NSW (2001)  
Canberra and South-East Region Environment Centre, ACT (2002)  
Community Biodiversity Network, NSW (2002)  
Dept Land and Water Conservation, NSW (2001)  
Friends of Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Gardens, NSW (2000)  
Friends of Grasslands, ACT (2002)  
Friends of Peter Francis Points Arboretum, VIC (2002)

Kate Hammill, NSW (2002)  
 Gwen Harden, NSW (2002)  
 Daryl Harman, NSW (2001)  
 Mary Harris, NSW (2002)  
 Wayne Harris, QLD (2002)  
 Janelle Hatherly, NSW (2000)  
 Wendy Hawes, NSW (2001)  
 Marion Hawley, NSW (2000)  
 Rebecca Hayes, NSW (2002)  
 Els Hayward, TAS (2001)  
 Erica Higginson, NSW (1999)  
 Elizabeth Hinton, NSW (2001)  
 Patricia Hogbin, NSW (2002)  
 Keith Holmes, NSW (2001)  
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 Irene Horneman-Story, QLD (2001)  
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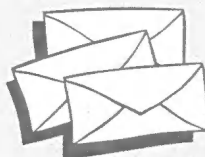
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